

**CARLISLE COUNTY REPORT
OF
ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES
OF
KENTUCKY**

**KENTUCKY STATE NATURE
PRESERVES COMMISSION
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Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

Key for County List Report

Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name. A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

STATUS

KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:

N or blank = none E = endangered T = threatened S = special concern H = historic X = extirpated

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:

blank = none C = candidate LT = listed as threatened LE = listed as endangered

SOMC = Species of Management Concern

RANKS

GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:

G1 = Critically imperiled

GU = Unrankable

G2 = Imperiled

G#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

G3 = Vulnerable

G#Q = Questionable taxonomy

G4 = Apparently secure

G#T# = Intraspecific taxa (Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G' portion of the rank then refers to the entire species)

G5 = Secure

GH = Historic, possibly extinct

GNR = Unranked

GX = Presumed extinct

GNA = Not applicable

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:

S1 = Critically imperiled

SU = Unrankable

S2 = Imperiled

S#? = Inexact rank (e.g. G2?)

S3 = Vulnerable

S#Q = Questionable taxonomy

S4 = Apparently secure

S#T# = Intraspecific taxa

S5 = Secure

SNR = Unranked

SH = Historic, possibly extirpated

SNA = Not applicable

SX = Presumed extirpated

Migratory species may have separate ranks for different population segments (e.g. S1B, S2N, S4M):

S#B = Rank of breeding population

S#N = Rank of non-breeding population

S#M = Rank of transient population

COUNT DATA FIELDS

OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

E - currently reported from the county

H - reported from the county but not seen for at least 20 years

F - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed

X - known to be extirpated from the county

U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report footer. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

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County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences				
						E	H	F	X	U
Carlisle	Vascular Plants	<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	Carolina Fanwort	T /	G3G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
	Swamps, ponds and quiet streams.									
Carlisle	Vascular Plants	<i>Chelone obliqua</i> var. <i>speciosa</i>	Rose Turtlehead	S /	G4T3 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
	FLOODPLAIN FORESTS, SWAMPS AND SLOUGHS; ALSO ALLUVIAL WOODS (FERNALD 1970).									
Carlisle	Vascular Plants	<i>Didiplis diandra</i>	Water-purslane	S /	G5 / S2S3	2	0	0	0	0
	SHALLOW WATERS, MARGINS OF SLOUGHS, PONDS, AND SLOW STREAMS.									
Carlisle	Vascular Plants	<i>Hydrolea uniflora</i>	One-flower Fiddleleaf	H /	G5 / SH	1	0	0	0	0
	SWAMPY WOODLANDS, POND AND SLOUGH MARGINS, WET DITCHES.									
Carlisle	Vascular Plants	<i>Melanthera nivea</i>	Snow Squarestem	S /	G5 / S3?	0	1	0	0	0
	FLOODPLAINS AND SANDY WOODS INCLUDING DISTURBED OPENINGS.									
Carlisle	Vascular Plants	<i>Salix amygdaloides</i>	Peach-leaved Willow	H /	G5 / SH	0	1	0	0	0
	ALLUVIAL SOILS IN FLOODPLAIN SWAMPS, USUALLY NEAR WATER.									
Carlisle	Gastropods	<i>Lithasia armigera</i>	Armored Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
	BARS AND POOLS WITH SAND, GRAVEL, AND ROCK SUBSTRATES (KNPC), SLOPING ROCK OUTCROPS WITH POCKETS OF SAND, GRAVEL AND MUD, PARTIALLY BURIED LOGS, AND ROCK RIPRAP (SICKEL 1988).									
Carlisle	Gastropods	<i>Lithasia verrucosa</i>	Varicose Rocksnail	S / SOMC	G4Q / S3S4	1	0	0	0	0
	OBSERVATIONS ON THE HABITAT INCLUDE SPECIMENS TAKEN FROM RECENTLY EXPOSED BARS AND POOLS WITH SAND, GRAVEL, AND ROCK SUBSTRATES (HAAG AND PALMER-BALL, PERS COMM).									
Carlisle	Gastropods	<i>Webbhelix multilineata</i>	Striped Whitelip	T /	G5 / S1S2	7	0	0	0	0
	LOW, WET PLACES, IN MARSHES, FLOODPLAINS, MEADOWS, AND MARGINS OF LAKES AND PONDS, UNDER LITTER AND DRIFT (HUBRICHT 1985).									
Carlisle	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Potamilus capax</i>	Fat Pocketbook	E / LE	G1 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	Occurs in medium to large-sized rivers often around island and back channels, and sometimes in ditches, in mud (ooze); mixed sand, mud, and clay; or fine silt and mud in flowing water at depths of a few inches up to eight feet (Parmalee 1967, Ahlstedt and Jenkinson 1987, Cummings and Mayer 1993, Cummings et al. 1990).									
Carlisle	Freshwater Mussels	<i>Toxolasma texasiensis</i>	Texas Lilliput	E /	G4 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	LOW GRADIENT STREAMS OR SLOUGHS WITH SOFT BOTTOMS (I.E., MUD OR SMALL SAND OR GRAVEL) AND ALSO RESERVOIRS (PARMALEE 1967, CUMMINGS AND MAYER 1992).									
Carlisle	Crustaceans	<i>Cambarellus shufeldtii</i>	Cajun Dwarf Crayfish	S /	G5 / S2	0	2	0	0	0
	INHABITS SWAMPS, SLOUGHS, DITCHES, LAKES, PONDS, AND SLUGGISH STREAMS (HOBBS 1989) ON THE COASTAL PLAIN, AND MAY BURROW TO SURVIVE DROUGHTS (PAGE 1985).									
Carlisle	Crustaceans	<i>Orconectes lancifer</i>	Shrimp Crayfish	E /	G5 / S1	1	2	0	0	0
	OXBOW LAKES AND STREAMS ON THE GULF COASTAL PLAIN (PAGE 1985), WHERE IT LIVES AMONG ORGANIC DEBRIS, USUALLY NEAR BALD CYPRESS (BURR AND HOBBS 1984).									
Carlisle	Crustaceans	<i>Orconectes palmeri palmeri</i>	Gray-Speckled Crayfish	E /	G5T5 / S1	1	0	0	0	0
	SWIFT, DEBRIS-FILLED RIFFLES OVER MIXED SAND, MUD, AND GRAVEL BOTTOMS (BURR AND HOBBS 1984)									
Carlisle	Insects	<i>Papaipema</i> sp. 5	Rare Cane Borer Moth	T /	G1G2 / S1S2	4	0	0	0	0
	Apparently more or less restricted to riparian cane bakes which are usually in a more or less wooded setting.									
Carlisle	Fishes	<i>Acipenser fulvescens</i>	Lake Sturgeon	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	LAKES AND LARGE RIVERS WITH A FIRM SAND/GRAVEL BOTTOM (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).									
Carlisle	Fishes	<i>Atractosteus spatula</i>	Alligator Gar	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
	Sluggish pools and backwaters of large rivers, backwaters, and oxbow lakes (Burr and Warren 1986, Page and Burr 1991, Etnier and Starnes 1993).									

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Carlisle	Fishes	<i>Cyprinella venusta</i>	Blacktail Shiner	S /	G5 / S3	5	0	0	0	0
		Occurs in creeks and small streams of the coastal plain over firm sand and gravel of riffles and raceways, and along undercut banks or among submerged stumps and logs (Burr and Warren 1986). Also, over firm sand or gravel in the Mississippi and Lower Ohio Rivers.								
Carlisle	Fishes	<i>Erimyzon sucetta</i>	Lake Chubsucker	T /	G5 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
		LOWLAND LENTIC HABITATS (WETLANDS AND FLOODPLAIN LAKES) WITH SUBMERGENT AND FLOATING VEGETATION (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).								
Carlisle	Fishes	<i>Esox niger</i>	Chain Pickerel	S /	G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
		COASTAL PLAIN WETLANDS, STREAMS, AND VEGETATED OXBOW LAKE SHORELINES, AND IT ALSO TOLERATES RESERVOIR CONDITIONS (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).								
Carlisle	Fishes	<i>Hybognathus hayi</i>	Cypress Minnow	E /	G5 / S1	0	2	0	0	0
		Oxbow lakes and quiet water of low gradient streams on the Coastal Plain and Shawnee Hills. Usually over mud or sand bottoms, but occasionally associated with submerged aquatic vegetation or other cover (Burr and Warren 1986, Pflieger 1975, Smith 1979, Gilbert 1980, Burr et al. 1980). Needs wetlands adjacent to streams/lakes for reproduction/nursery areas (B.M. Burr, pers comm).								
Carlisle	Fishes	<i>Hybognathus placitus</i>	Plains Minnow	S / SOMC	G4 / S1	0	1	0	0	0
		OCCURS OVER SAND/SILT BOTTOM IN AREAS WITH CURRENT IN THE MAIN CHANNEL OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER (PFLIEGER 1975, BURR AND WARREN 1986).								
Carlisle	Fishes	<i>Lepomis miniatus</i>	Redspotted Sunfish	T /	G5 / S2	2	5	0	0	0
		OCCURS IN WELL-VEGETATED SWAMPS, SLOUGHS, BOTTOMLAND LAKES, AND LOW GRADIENT STREAMS (BURR AND MAYDEN 1979, PFLIEGER 1975, SMITH 1979, BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).								
Carlisle	Fishes	<i>Notropis maculatus</i>	Taillight Shiner	T /	G5 / S2S3	2	2	0	0	0
		Low gradient streams, oxbow lakes, and sloughs in and around cypress knees, marginal vegetation, and accumulations of sticks and detritus (Burr and Page 1975, Burr and Warren 1986, Etnier and Starnes 1993).								
Carlisle	Amphibians	<i>Hyla cinerea</i>	Green Treefrog	S /	G5 / S3	7	0	0	0	0
		FLOODPLAIN WETLANDS, PARTICULARLY THOSE DOMINATED BY BUTTONBUSH AND HERBACEOUS EMERGENT VEGETATION.								
Carlisle	Amphibians	<i>Rana areolata circulosa</i>	Northern Crawfish Frog	S /	G4T4 / S3	4	1	2	0	0
		BREEDS IN PONDS IN FARMLAND AND EDGE. REMAINS UNDERGROUND THROUGHOUT MOST OF THE YEAR, USING CRAYFISH BURROWS IN MOIST GRASSLANDS AND MEADOWS.								
Carlisle	Reptiles	<i>Apalone mutica mutica</i>	Midland Smooth Softshell	S /	G5T5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
		Open water habitats; Most numerous in open river situations with gravel or sand substrates, but also present in slower rivers and impoundments.								
Carlisle	Reptiles	<i>Chrysemys picta dorsalis</i>	Southern Painted Turtle	T /	G5 / S2	0	0	0	0	1
		FLOODPLAIN SLOUGHS AND SWAMPS, MANMADE PONDS. NESTS ARE DUG ALONG MARGINS.								
Carlisle	Reptiles	<i>Farancia abacura reinwardtii</i>	Western Mud Snake	S /	G5T5 / S3	1	1	0	0	0
		Wooded swamps, sloughs.								
Carlisle	Reptiles	<i>Macroclermys temminckii</i>	Alligator Snapping Turtle	T / SOMC	G3G4 / S2	0	1	0	0	0
		FLOODPLAIN SLOUGHS, BACKWATER AREAS OF LARGER RIVERS, IMPOUNDMENTS. SEEMS TO PREFER MUDDY SUBSTRATE WITH DARK RETREATS INCLUDING MUSKAT AND BEAVER DENS, LOGS, OR SHELTERING VEGETATION.								
Carlisle	Breeding Birds	<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>	Bachman's Sparrow	E / SOMC	G3 / S1B	0	0	0	1	0
		OPEN PINE WOODS WITH SCATTERED BUSHES OR UNDERSTORY, BRUSHY OR OVERGROWN HILLSIDES, OVERGROWN FIELDS WITH THICKETS AND BRAMBLES, GRASSY ORCHARDS.								
Carlisle	Breeding Birds	<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret	E /	G5 / S1B	1	0	0	1	0
		MARSHES, SWAMPY WOODS, TIDAL ESTUARIES, LAGOONS, MANGROVES, ALONG STREAM, LAKES, AND PONDS.								
Carlisle	Breeding Birds	<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	Lark Sparrow	T /	G5 / S2S3B	0	1	0	0	0
		Open situations with scattered bushes and trees, prairie, forest edge, cultivated areas, orchards, fields with bushy borders, and savanna (B83COM01NA).								

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Carlisle	Breeding Birds	<i>Corvus ossifragus</i>	Fish Crow	S /	G5 / S3B	2	0	0	0	0
		BEACHES, BAYS, LAGOONS, INLETS, SWAMPS, NEAR MARSHES, AND, LESS FREQUENTLY, DECIDUOUS OR CONIFEROUS WOODLAND, IN INLAND SITUATIONS PRIMARILY IN BALDCYPRESS SWAMPS AND ALONG MAJOR WATERCOURSES. ALSO GARBAGE DUMPS.								
Carlisle	Breeding Birds	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald Eagle	T / LT	G5 / S2B,S2S3 N	3	0	0	0	0
		PRIMARILY NEAR SEACOASTS, RIVERS, AND LARGE LAKES. PREFERENTIALLY ROOSTS IN CONIFERS IN WINTER IN SOME AREAS. IN WINTER, MAY ASSOCIATE WITH WATERFOWL CONCENTRATIONS OR CONGREGATE IN AREAS WITH ABUNDANT DEAD FISH (B82GRI01NA).								
Carlisle	Breeding Birds	<i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i>	Mississippi Kite	S /	G5 / S2B	2	0	0	0	0
		TALL FOREST, OPEN WOODLAND, PRAIRIE, SEMIARID RANGELAND, SHELTERBELTS, WOODED AREAS BORDERING LAKES AND STREAMS IN MORE OPEN REGIONS, SCRUBBY OAKS AND MESQUITE.								
Carlisle	Breeding Birds	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	Hooded Merganser	T /	G5 / S1S2B,S3 S4N	1	0	0	0	0
		STREAMS, LAKES, SWAMPS, MARSHES, AND ESTUARIES; WINTERS MOSTLY IN FRESHWATER BUT ALSO REGULARLY IN ESTUARIES AND SHELTERED BAYS (B83COM01NA).								
Carlisle	Breeding Birds	<i>Sterna antillarum athalassos</i>	Interior Least Tern	E / LE	G4T2Q / S2B	2	0	0	0	0
		BARE OR NEARLY BARE ALLUVIAL ISLANDS OR SAND BARS.								
Carlisle	Breeding Birds	<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	S /	G5 / S3	2	0	0	0	0
		OPEN AND PARTLY OPEN COUNTRY IN A WIDE VARIETY OF SITUATIONS, OFTEN AROUND HUMAN HABITATION (B83COM01NA). IN NORTHERN WINTER OFTEN ROOSTS IN DENSE CONIFERS; ALSO ROOSTS IN NEST BOXES IF AVAILABLE (A85MAR01NA).								
Carlisle	Mammals	<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	Rafinesque's Big-eared Bat	S / SOMC	G3G4 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
		Rafinesque's big-eared bats use a variety of sites for roosting including caves, protected sites along cliffines, old mine portals, abandoned tunnels, cisterns, old or seldom used buildings, etc. Apparently less frequently use tree cavities.								
Carlisle	Mammals	<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	Southeastern Myotis	E / SOMC	G3G4 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
		THE SOUTHEASTERN MYOTIS USES PRIMARILY CAVES FOR HIBERNACULA AND SUMMER MATERNITY AND ROOSTING SITES.								
Carlisle	Mammals	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Indiana Bat	E / LE	G2 / S1S2	1	0	0	0	0
		Indiana bats use primarily caves for hibernacula, although they are occasionally found in old mine portals.								
Carlisle	Mammals	<i>Nycticeius humeralis</i>	Evening Bat	S /	G5 / S3	1	0	0	0	0
		THE EVENING BAT IS A COLONIAL SPECIES THAT ROOSTS IN TREES AND HOUSES. IT APPARENTLY MIGRATES SOUTHWARD IN WINTER.								
Carlisle	Mammals	<i>Peromyscus gossypinus</i>	Cotton Mouse	T /	G5 / S2	2	0	0	0	0
		PREFERRED HABITAT MAY BE WOODED STREAMBANKS, SWAMPY WOODS AND BRUSHLAND (BARBOUR AND DAVIS 1974).								
Carlisle	Communities	<i>Coastal plain mesophytic cane forest</i>		/	GNR / S2S3	1	0	0	0	0
Carlisle	Communities	<i>Cypress swamp</i>		/	GNR / S3	1	0	0	0	0